

# **WORDS FOR SURVIVAL**

## **Shopping**

When arriving in a store you will hear “*Iras-shai-mase*” (いらっしやいませ) 、this means “Welcome”.

1. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_ wa-arimasu-ka? ( \_\_\_\_\_ ありますか?)

2. How much is it?  
Ikura-desu-ka? (いくらですか?)

3. Don't you have a bigger one?  
Motto-ookii-no-wa-arimasuka?

●Expensive (takai) ●Cheap (yasui) ●Small (chiisai) ●Short (mijikai) ●Long (nagai)

## **Restaurant**

Waiter will say “*Nani-ni-shimasu-ka?*” (What would you like to have?)

### Sample of menus:

TEN-PU-RA (deep fried fish/vegetables/shrimp) “天ぷら”

YAKI-TORI (grilled chicken on a stick) “焼き鳥”

SUKI-YAKI (beef & vegetables cooked in pan) “すき焼き”

RA-MEN (Chinese noodles) “ラーメン”

YAKI-SOBA (fried noodles) “焼きそば”

I have to avoid food containing (name of the food).

(Name of the food) wo-nuite-kudasai. ( \_\_\_\_\_ をぬいて下さい)

M.S.G (aji-no-moto) “味の素”

Pork dish (buta-niku) “豚肉”

Ketchup (ke-cha-ppu) “ケチャップ”

Mayonnaise (mayo-ne-e-zu) “マヨネーズ”

### When ordering things in quantities:

1. Hitotsu    2. Futatsu    3. Mittsu    4. Yottsu    5. Itsutsu    6. Muttsu  
7. Nanatsu    8. Yattsu    9. Kokonotsu    10. Jyuu or Tou

Thank you “Ari-ga-toh” ありがとう

Yes “Hai” はい

No “ie” いいえ

Excuse me “Sumima-sen” すみません

I'm sorry “Gomen-nasai” ごめんなさい

Chopsticks “Hashi” はし

Fork “ho-ku” フォーク

This flyer and many more can be found on the FFSC website: [www.cfay.navy.mil/fscopyo/index.htm](http://www.cfay.navy.mil/fscopyo/index.htm)

## Norimono (Transport)

### TAXI:

1. Please take me to (name of the place).  
(Name of the place) ni-itte-kudasai. ( \_\_\_\_\_ に行ってください.)
2. How much will it cost to go to (name of the place)?  
(Name of the place) made ikura desuka? ( \_\_\_\_\_ までいくら ですか?)

### TRAIN: (DENSHA)

1. How much is it to (name of the place)?  
(Name of the place) made ikura desuka? ( \_\_\_\_\_ までいくら ですか?)
2. Does this train go to (name of the station)?  
(Name of the station) ni ikimasuka? ( \_\_\_\_\_ に行きますか?)
3. Where do I have to transfer?  
Doko de nori-kae masuka? (どこで乗り換えますか?)
4. Does this train stop at (name of the station)?  
Kono densha wa (name of the station) ni tomari masuka?  
(この電車は \_\_\_\_\_ に止まりますか?)
5. Do you have an English train/subway map?  
Eigo no ROSENZU wa arimasuka?  
(英語の路線図はありますか?)

### OTHER TRANSPORTATION TERMS:

CHIKA-TETSU (Subway) 地下鉄  
KAKU-EKI-TEISHA (Local Train) 各駅停車  
KYU-KO (Limited Express) 急行  
TO-KKYU (Express) 特急

# USEFUL JAPANESE PHRASES

- |    |   |    |  |
|----|---|----|--|
| 1  | Good morning<br>OHAYO GOZAIMASU<br>(O- <u>ha</u> -yo go- <u>za</u> -i-ma-su)            | 13 | Yes, I understand<br>HAI, WAKARIMASU<br>(Ha-i, wa-ka-ri-ma-su)                         |
| 2  | Hello (Good afternoon)<br>KONNICHIIWA<br>(Ko-n-ni-chi-wa)                               | 14 | No, I don't understand<br>IIE, WAKARIMASEN<br>(I-i-e, wa-ka-ri-ma-se-n)                |
| 3  | Good evening<br>KONBANWA<br>KA?<br>(Ko-n-ba-n-wa)                                       | 15 | Where is the _____?<br>_____ WA DOKO DESU<br><br>(_____ wa do-ko-de-su ka)             |
| 4  | Good-Bye<br>SAYOUNARA<br>(Sa-yo-u-na-ra)  | 16 | What is your name?<br>ONAMAE WA NAN DESU KA?<br>(O-na-ma-e wa na-n de-su ka?)          |
| 5  | Good night<br>OYASUMI NASAI<br>(O-ya-su-mi na-sa-i)                                     | 17 | Do you speak English?<br>EIGO WO HANASHIMASU KA?<br>(E-i-go wo hanashimasu a?)         |
| 6  | Thank you very much<br>DOUMO ARIGATOU GOZAIMASU<br>(Do-u-mo A-ri-ga-to-u Go-za-i-ma-su) | 18 | I don't speak Japanese<br>NIHONGO WO HANASHIMASEN<br>(Ni-ho-n-go wo ha-na-shi-ma-se-n) |
| 7  | How are you?<br>OGENKI DESU KA?<br>(O-ge-n-ki de-su ka)                                 | 19 | I am sorry<br>GOMEN NASAI<br>(Go-me-n na-sa-i)   |
| 8  | Fine, thank you<br>HAI, GENKI DESU<br>(Ha-i, ge-n-ki de-su)                             | 20 | Please (Here you are)<br>ONEGAI SHIMASU (DOUZO)<br>(O-ne-ga-i shi-ma-su Do-u-zo)       |
| 9  | I'm pleased to meet you<br>HAJIMEMASHITE<br>(Ha-ji-me-ma-shi-te)                        | 21 | Is that so (Really)?<br>SOU DESU KA<br>(So-u de-su ka)                                 |
| 10 | Nice to meet you<br>DOUZO YOROSHIKU<br>(Do-u-zo yo-ro-shi-ku)                           | 22 | Please wait a moment<br>CHOTTO MATTE KUDASAI<br>(Cho-tto ma-tte ku-da-sa-i)            |

- |    |   |    |  |
|----|---|----|--|
| 11 | Pardon me<br>SUMIMASEN<br>(Su-mi-ma-se-n)                         | 23 | Please say that again<br>MOU ICHIDO ITTE KUDASAI<br>(mo-u i-chi-do i-tte ku-da-sa-i) |
| 12 | Do you understand?<br>WAKARIMASU KA?<br>(Wa-ka-ri-ma-su ka)       | 24 | Please give me a _____<br>_____ WO KUDASAI<br>(_____ wo ku-da-sa-i)                  |
| 25 | I like it<br>SUKI DESU<br>(Su-ki de-su)                           | 28 | How much?<br>IKURA DESU KA?<br>(I-ku-ra de-su ka?)                                   |
| 26 | I don't like it<br>KIRAI DESU<br>(Ki-ra-i de-su)                  | 29 | What time is it?<br>NANJI DESU KA?<br>(Na-n-ji de-su ka)                             |
| 27 | What is this?<br>KORE WA NAN DESU KA?<br>(Ko-re wa na-n de-su ka) | 30 | You are welcome<br>DOUITASHIMASHITE<br>(Do-u-i-ta-shi-ma-shi-te)                     |

## PRONUNCIATION OF JAPANESE

Consonants are generally pronounced as in English. Pronounce vowels follows:

Aa – as the ‘a’ in FATHER  
 Ii – as the long ‘e’ in HE  
 Uu – as the double ‘oo’ in TOO  
 Ee – as the ‘e’ in BET  
 Oo – as the long ‘o’ in GO

It is very important that you learn to pronounce the vowels correctly, to be understood.

Break words into syllables and pronounce each syllable clearly and with an even accent.  
 Each separate HIRAGANA or KATAKANA character is a syllable, either by itself or modified by the letter ‘n’. Syllables always end with a vowel sound, except those ending with the letter ‘n’.

## COMMON KANJI

一	ICHI	ONE	男	OTOKO	MALE
二	NI	TWO	女	ONNA	FEMALE
三	SAN	THREE	駅	EKI	TRAIN
STATION					
四	SHI	FOUR	人	HITO	PEOPLE
	(YON)		入口	IRIGUCHI	ENTRANCE
五	GO	FIVE	出口	DEGUCHI	EXIT
六	ROKU	SIX	日本	NIHON	JAPAN
七	SHICHI	SEVEN	山	YAMA	MOUNTAIN
	(NANA)		川	KAWA	RIVER
八	HACHI	EIGHT	木	KI	TREE
九	KYU	NINE	林	HAYASHI	WOODS
	(KU)		森	MORI	FOREST
十	JU	TEN	横須賀	YOKOSUKA	
百	HYAKU	HUNDRED	横浜	YOKOHAMA	
千	SEN	THOUSAND	東京	TOKYO	
万	MAN	TEN THOUSAND	葉山	HAYAMA	
円	EN	YEN	鎌倉	KAMAKURA	

## WRITTEN JAPANESE

The Japanese write their language using three different kinds of letters. Two are phonetic alphabets based on the same principles as our own alphabet. These are called Hiragana and Katakana. Hiragana is used for particles, verb endings and some words, while Katakana is generally used for writing the many words of foreign origin that have been introduced into the Japanese language. Both Hiragana and Katakana express the same sounds. The third kind of letters are the Chinese characters, called Kanji. They are used for most nouns, verbs, etc. A typical Japanese text would contain a mixture of the three types of writing.

## HIRAGANA

あ A	か Ka	さ Sa	た Ta	な Na	は Ha	ま Ma	や Ya	ら Ra	わ Wa	ん N
い I	き Ki	し Shi	ち Chi	に Ni	ひ Hi	み Mi		り Ri		
う U	く Ku	す Su	つ Tsu	ぬ Nu	ふ Fu	む Mu	ゆ Yu	る Ru		
え E	け Ke	せ Se	て Te	ね Ne	へ He	め Me		れ Re		
お O	こ Ko	そ So	と To	の No	ほ Ho	も Mo	よ Yo	ろ Ro	を Wo	

## KATAKANA

ア A	カ Ka	サ Sa	タ Ta	ナ Na	ハ Ha	マ Ma	ヤ Ya	ラ Ra	ワ Wa	ン N
イ I	キ Ki	シ Shi	チ Chi	ニ Ni	ヒ Hi	ミ Mi		リ Ri		
ウ U	ク Ku	ス Su	ツ Tsu	ヌ Nu	フ Fu	ム Mu	ユ Yu	ル Ru		
エ E	ケ Ke	セ Se	テ Te	ネ Ne	ヘ He	メ Me		レ Re		
オ O	コ Ko	ソ So	ト To	ノ No	ホ Ho	モ Mo	ヨ Yo	ロ Ro	ヲ Wo	